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FROM THE

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THE force of habit is very great. I have heard of an old Highlander, who for many years after he had been denied the pleasure of chopping his enemies with his broad sword, used, at certain times of the day, regularly to brandish it, as though in action It is not strange therefore that a writer should divert himself in the same manner with his goose quill, even when there are no hopes left of doing execution.

Time has at length discovered to us, that a great many of the people, and some respectable States in the Union, are of opinion that the new Constitution needs amendments. The ratification of it by the state of New-York bears a singular complexion; and North Carolina has refused to ratify it

The most eligible mode of obtaining these amendments is therefore now on the tapis Two only strike me at present. It must be done by the States under the old confederation—or as an operation of the new Constitution.

Eleven States having ratified the Constitution unconditionally, it is not likely that they will so far recede from that measure, as to humour the remaining two States in holding a Convention under the old confederation—this indeed would be an indecent request from the two non complying States, were they more respectable than they are. It therefore follows, that the necessary amendments are to be sought for by the operation of the new Constitution. Let us therefore attend to the fifth article thereof, which points out the process.

In case two thirds of the new Congress are of opinion that amendments are necessary they have authority to draught such as they please, and transmit them to the States they represent for ratification It is at the option of the new Congress to direct that these amendments shall be submitted to the Legislatures of the states, or to Conventions in the several states, for ratification; and in case such amendments shall be ratified by three fourths either of the Legislatures or Conventions of such states, they become valid and binding In this method amendments are obtainable under the new Constitution, without another General Convention.

But, secondly, although two thirds of the new Congress should not be in favour of any amendments, yet if two thirds of the Legislatures of the States they represent are for amendments on the application of such two thirds, the new Congress will call a General Convention for the purpose of considering and proposing amendments, to be ratified in the same manner as in case they had been proposed by the Congress themselves.

From this brief application of the process in obtaining amendments under the operation of the new Constitution, it is clear that the non-complying states can have no agency whatever in the business. They will not be represented on the floor of the new Congress, and so cannot act in amendments originating with that body; nor can they have a seat in any future Convention directed by that body, in which amendments may originate, and so can have neither part nor lot in the matter.

It is scarcely to be expected, that eight of the eleven States, assembled under the powers of the new Constitution, will agree in any amendments at all; and the voices of seven states, being less than two thirds of that body, cannot originate any amendments—they will be unavailing the voices of the Legislature of seven of those states for a general Convention will also be unavailing for the same reason: But let us suppose that the two outstanding states should come in, after the manner of New York their two voices added to the seven in the new Congress or the voices of their two Legislatures added to the other seven, would make more than two thirds of the whole—for a moderate skill in arithmetic will discover that although seven is less than two thirds of eleven, nine is than two thirds of thirteen

The line of policy appears therefore clearly chalked out to the non-complying states, if they wish to facilitate and secure amendments, and more especially if they will to have a voice in making those amendments Under this impression, no doubt, the Convention of New-York ratified the Constitution—and what wiser views influenced the North-Carolinians we are yet to learn.

Individuals may talk at random, and many times suffer their passions to over rule their interest; but we are to hope better things of states, assembled in Council by their best and wisest men.

Although it may be only an humiliating reflection, that the state of Rhode Island, on former occasions holding a dignified rank in the general Councils of this country, should have been able to send no persons qualified to assist in forming the new Constitution—will it not be also chargeable with cruelty to our sister states, who desire our co operation, to continue to hold ourselves aloof—and refuse to take a situation either to serve ourselves, or them with effect?

SOLON, jun.

From the ESSEX *(Mass.)* GAZETTE, *of July 23.*

Pownalborough, July 16.

ON Friday last, before the Supreme Judicial Court came on the trial of John O'Neil, for the murder of Michael Clary, of Bristol, in the county of Lincoln; his friend and benefactor. Perhaps there never was a murder attended with a more shocking train of aggravating circumstances than this O'Neil was one of those Irish convicts who landed not long since, upon the eastern shore; and struggled about for some time, till Clary out of compassion, took him home to his house. Clary was somewhat advanced in years, and having no family, which perhaps induced him the more to take into his bosom his murderer They had lived together about six weeks, when O'Neil formed a design of enjoying Clary's estate; and for that purpose he forged a will purporting to be a will from Clary to O'Neil; and lest he should not write one binding enough, he went several miles and got somebody to examine it, and said that Clary had desired him to write his will, which he was induced to make, as he apprehended he was drawing near his end. The person to whom he exhibited this will made several alterations in it and added something which he thought necessary, without suspecting the vile intentions of O'Neil This was only a very few days before he perpetrated the horrid murder The day before this tragical event, O'Neil, the more to conceal his intentions, went several miles and told some of Clary's friends that he did not think that Clary would live long, for he was very sick. The same evening he returned home (which was the 15th day of February last) and put into execution his horrid purpose It is uncertain how or in what manner he murdered him however the wound on the back of his head, which doubtless put an end to his existence, was made either by the pole of an ax or a spit, which were found in the house The next morning O'Neil put on Clary's clothes and went about 15 miles before he informed any body of Clary's death. When he came to some of Clary's friends, he informed them that Clary died the evening before of a wound which he received by a fall on the ice, and that before he died he ordered him to take his money and buy him a suit of clothes, and six gallons of rum for the funeral; and not to suffer any body to know of his death or attend his funeral but only a particular friend or two. On their arrival at Clary's house, without suspecting any thing of the murder, they soon discovered marks of violence, sufficient to convince them that an inquest should be summoned: Which was immediately done, and they brought in their verdict "wilful murder" Upon questioning O'Neil concerning Clary's death he avowed his innocence, and alledged that the evening before, Clary being somewhat unwell went out to go to some of the neighbours, and fell upon the ice, and bruised the back part of his head; that upon his return home he went to a brook to get some water and plunged in and wet himself; and likewise made another wound on his chin Now upon examining the body it appeared that the wounds had been carefully washed, his shirt taken off and the blood washed out, but put on wrong side out so that there was every circumstance possible to convince the world that O'Neil was the murderer. Upon this ground O'Neil was apprehended and kept in close confinement till his trial.

This being the first capital trial in the county it drew together a numerous concourse of spectators; the solemnity of the occasion was still heightened by the able and spirited defence made by General Lithgow, who was assigned by the Court as counsel for the prisoner The trial took up the most of the day; and when the jury returned they declared they could not agree One of them, a good man, seemed to think that he ought not to give his voice against the prisoner, because there was no positive evidence.

The jury were then asked by the Court, whether they would wish to ask any questions upon the subject? their answer was that they did not. The Chief Justice then very ably stated to them whatever evidence was sufficient for conviction That if mankind went upon this principle, never to convict any one unless upon positive evidence the greatest murderers and high handed disturbers of societies would pass unpunished: That, that evidence which satisfieth the mind, was sufficient to convict a person; that it was not expected, nor did the law require that positive evidence should always be obtained He then very minutely stated several cases in the books, in order to impress upon their minds the nature of evidence; and that presumptive evidence was many times as strong as that of positive: One case among several others, he stated that if a man was going to a house, and just before he entered the door, another was to run out with a bloody sword in his hand, and on his entering the house he should find a person wallowing in his gore, the presumption was strong, that he who run out with the bloody sword was the murderer. This, the Chief Justice said was good evidence, although of the presumptive kind; and that the presumption of O'Neil's murdering Clary, as stated in the indictment, was full as strong as the one just mentioned; nay much stronger The jury then went out and soon returned again with their verdict "GUILTY."

On Tuesday last he received sentence of death, without the least perturbation of mind.

HAMBURG, June 2.

IT is this day currently reported, that the Swedes have not only entered Finland, but taken possession of the whole province.

PARIS, July 3.

THE Parliament of Rouen is exiled in consequence of the antacity of the members on the 25th ult. when they assembled in a Convention, broke and declared all persons perjured and infamous traitors to their King and country who had accepted, or who should dare to accept of places in the new tribunal.

AMSTERDAM, July 10.

THE 22d ult the Russian and Swedish fleets were seen within five miles of each other and on the 25th a brisk cannonade was heard for upwards of two hours: From which it is evident that the two powers must have already come to blows.

LONDON, *July 8—12.*

THE Carron Company in Scotland have lately received an order from Petersburgh to furnish one hundred and eighty pieces of canon, thirty six pounders, for the use of the empress, which are now completing with the utmost expedition.

A junction between the Danish and Swedish powers is almost unavoidable in case of actual hostilities between the latter and the Russians. The fleet of Russia will be by this means rendered immoveable as to any progress in the Mediterranean.

The Empress is of opinion it will be better to add one more enemy to the number she has already. Her Ambassador at Berlin, in a conference with the Prussian Cabinet Minister, demanded on the part of his Royal Mistress, that the King of Prussia should interpose as a mediator between her and the King of Sweden and in case this is not complied with her imperial Majesty must conclude that the King of Prussia co-operates and she will be forced to take up arms in consequence. The answer to this requisition is not yet known, but may be easily guessed at.

Extract of a letter from Warsaw, June 27

"Accounts arrive almost daily of the frequent skirmishes between the Ottoman and Russian forces, but we hear nothing yet of a decisive battle, or of the important fortress of Bender being taken. On the contrary, though the Russian forces are large, the Turks are believed to be much more numerous, besides the very capital fleet which they have in the Black Sea, against which the Russian squadron in the port of Azoph has not yet thought proper to shew themselves

The Umpire, a new three decker of 110 guns, ordered to be laid down at Chatham, will be the largest ship in the British navy. Her tonnage is to be 2300, which is above 100 tons larger than the Royal Sovereign, a new first rate, launched last year at Plymouth

Answer of the French King to the Representatives of the States of Brittany.

My orders to the Count de Thiard were that he should march a large body of troops into Rennes; in doing so he has only executed my commands

The first object of the intermediate commission of Parliament should have been to pay obedience to my will. Above all, in its refusal, there should have been no reasons, assigned, tending to promote dissentions among my people.

My troops were not marched against my subjects, but for their protection; to protect the obedient and quiet citizens—to prevent his being led aside by a temporary alarm and heat—to guard him in a measure against himself.

The liberty of each individual of my subjects shall always remain sacred under the protection of my authority as long as they do not abuse it by disturbing the public tranquillity.

Since the arrival of my troops, events have proved how necessary their presence was in Rennes; they were only called in to preserve good order, and you may acquaint the people at large, when that is accomplished I shall order them to be withdrawn. If my Parliament wishes to merit my confidence in the discharge of its duty, let it take care to observe an obedient conduct. I shall not pardon those a second time who suspect my good intentions, and who inflame my people to suspect them in the same manner.

After replying in this manner to the letter you have addressed to me, I have to add, that I am extremely displeased at what has happened at Rennes.

The Attorney General of the States of Brittany has dared to place himself above my edicts, even before he knew their contents, besides holding them in contempt.

The gentlemen of the province have assembled in large numbers contrary to my permission, though their want of authority is the least part of their misconduct.

The Assembly have taken such measures, as I am willing only to name inconsiderate and disrespectful. The Magistrates, not content with protesting against my edicts, have, in spite of my orders, multiplied their acts of disobedience. I was therefore under the necessity to disperse them and it is for your good, that I cannot allow them to return.

If in a work so useful, and rendered necessary by circumstances whose chief effects have been long wished for, and which, from its importance and tendency should extend to the whole kingdom of France; the province of Brittany has represented to me any local inconveniences to their particular constitution, I assured you, that I would pay attention to any memorial you might lay before me. It is by moderate representations founded on equity, that my justice and goodness should be petitioned; every other means is improper and contrary to the allegiance due to me.

If I have been induced on the present occasion to suspend the effects of my displeasure—Go back and tell your citizens, that the clemency of Kings must terminate the moment that public tranquility begins to suffer by it.

(Signed) LOUIS.

Speech of the President Attorney General of the States of Brittany, at an extraordinary Convocation, held at Rennes, on the occasion of his Majesty's marching 1500 *armed men into the town.*

GENTLEMEN,

At the time of our solemn protestation, made the 5th of this month against every attempt which might be aimed at the rights and liberties of the province of Brittany, we could only suspect the misfortunes and the disasters which threatened it. To indemnify us by a faithful discharge of our duty, and to merit the confidence reposed in us was the occasion of our protest.

Charged by the unanimous wishes of the States to oppose every attempt of innovation against our sacred rights, which though they guarantee to the King the obedience and fidelity of the Britons, guarantee in an equal degree to Britons the enjoyment of their rights and liberties—charged as we are in like manner by the States, and authorised by the edict of Henry III. in the year 1570, to resist every infraction of contract which Kings of France have so often and solemnly sworn to maintain; we should indeed have been guilty of prevarication and perjury, if we had not protested beforehand against acts which had been publicly declared injurious to the laws.

The scandalous invasion of the military, under the administration of Messrs. Thiard and de Bertrard, has but too fully justified our alarms, and the precautions we have thought necessary to take. We have seen the temple of Justice invested by armed soldiers, we have seen them enter its sanctuary, and substitute acts of violence for the laws of justice. We have been witnesses of Magistrates being torn from their functions, and replaced by men who are become the blind instruments of oppression, instead of the defenders of their country.

Such a resolution founded in mystery—carried on by cunning and artifice—executed in short with every appearance of being armed against the enemies of the state, can only be considered as a more aggravated attempt against the sacred rights of the nation. It can only aim at extreme excess of despotism. It goes to alter—it goes to change—it goes to annihilate the Courts of Justice and the national legislation. It goes to shut up the Courts, and exile the members; and under the cloak of establishing new regulations in the administration of civil and criminal justice, the most alarming disorders are introduced—the greatest violence of arbitrary power is permitted—the accustomed and revered forms which mark the law with its true character, are annihilated—the most sacred engagements are violated, and the constitution is destroyed in its basis.

Such attempts can never be legalized; it would seem as if the agents of power only made a sport in putting the finishing hand to our just apprehensions; they have taken no precaution to guard the public's state papers; they have put no seal to the records of Parliament, or archives of the Chamber of Accounts; but all are ignominiously trusted in the hands of an unbridled soldiery, who will doubtless pay no respect to the place, having been taught to despise the members of it.

Far from taking any measures to restrict these endless persecutions and violence, the means seem only employed to aggravate them. Fresh levies of troops are called in: they are assembled as if in an enemy's country———and the citizen sees himself, in the midst of peace, threatened to become a prey to all the calamities of war.

But such abuses of authority cannot fail to have an end, the more they are revolting and unexampled, the less likely they are to have a continuance. The laws must, without doubt, soon reassume their empire—and the enlightened justice of the Sovereign will revenge itself on the odious surprize it has been drawn into—he will soon distinguish who are the enemies of his glory and the people—and sooner or later his just indignation will fall on those advisers who shake the foundation of his authority, by forcing him to substitute arbitrary power beyond what the laws can sanctify.

(Signed) DE BROTHEREL.

The Court then resolved to abide by all its former resolutions, and the President returned his thanks in the name of the Court, to M. de Brotherel, and all those gentlemen who had with so much patriotism accompanied him.

Extract of a letter from the Hague. August 3

"There are new commotions at Amsterdam: One of the frigates belonging to that admiralty has brought in a sloop having the Orange flag, whose whole crew are sent to prison, and they talk of punishing the officers as pirates, with death. This has made a fresh ferment and the friends of the Orangites again erect their fallen crests."

We are credibly told, that the French court have come perfectly into agreement with us, on the steps which shall be pursued on the present divisions in Holland; in consequence of which stocks rose yesterday two and an half per cent consols being down early in the day to 70 and a half with dividend, and ended at 73

JULY 6

Extract of a letter from Vienna July 4.

"On the 22d of June the garrison of Belgrade was near being destroyed, not by the fury of the Austrians, but by the unkindness of the elements. In the midst of a violent storm, two thunder bolts fell in the space of four minutes, in the same place and set fire to some houses that communicated with the powder magazine. The Pacha on being apprized of it, went at the head of his Janissaries, and by the most vigorous exertions, subdued the fire, and quieted the terror of the garrison.

"The Austrian army are safely entrenched on the heights about Semlin, where they are in hopes the Grand Vizier will not have the boldness to attack them whilst he is uncertain what may be the design of the Russian Generals Romanzow and Soltikow.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, July 9

"A courier from Prince Potemkin has brought the news of an advantage gained by the Russian naval force, commanded by the Prince of Nassau over the Turks in the mouth of the Dnieper, on the 19th of June last of which the following are the particulars.

"The Captain Bashaw being at anchor with his fleet near Ozakow, sent all his light vessels, row boats gun boats, and small craft, to the number of 57 sail to attack the Russian vessels, consisting of 27 sail of the same sort and size. The Prince of Nassau stationed his force in such a manner as to prevent an attack in line, and exerted himself in such a manner, as not only to repulse the Turks, but to gain a victory over them. Two of their vessels were blown up one sunk, and the rest were thrown into confusion, and driven back with great loss till they got under the protection of the Turkish ships of the line.

Extract of a letter from Vienna. June 23.

"Count Wartsleben having, on the 9th inst. detached 50 volunteers towards Krajova, they met 100 of the enemies hussars near Samariniastin, commanded by three Wallachian Captains, who were sent to raise contributions of provision and forage from the inhabitants, and carry off by force workmen to build the bridge of Widin. Our troops attacked them immediately, killed one Captain and four hussars, took two prisoners, with sixteen horses, and put the rest to flight.

"On the 16th inst. a smart rencontre took place between the Imperialists and Turks, who made a fresh sally from Belgrade on that day which we will describe as related in the official accounts. The Imperialists, some hundred paces from the West of Beschania, had built a bridge over a marsh which reached to the Save, to facilitate the passing of that river, which was always well guarded. The Pacha of Belgrade hearing of it, resolved to destroy it, and for that purpose detached 1500 chosen men, on the 16th inst. in ten large boats with some pieces of cannon. This detachment having arrived opposite the bridge prepared to land, when the regiment of Neugebauer appeared on the shore with some field pieces, which they played so well, that the Turks retired immediately to the opposite side. They undoubtedly meant to renew the attack, but seeing the Imperialists ready to receive them, and thinking the Pacha's orders impracticable, they thought it best to return to Belgrade, re-embarked with great silence, to conceal their departure from the enemy; but our commanders had foreseen all this, and placed some pieces of cannon on the shore behind some bushes, which the Turks not knowing, did not keep far enough off the shore of the Save. and thus fell into this kind of ambuscade. Two boats were sunk immediately, and a third taken; three others continued on their voyage: But a second battery above Beschania played on them likewise, sunk two of them, and greatly damaged a third; and all the Turks on board these six boats perished in the Save, the other four boats saved themselves. This expedition cost the garrison of Belgrade 500 or 600 men.

"The Emperor finding in the list of prisoners taken lately by the volunteers the names of an artist and a domestic, sent them back to the Pacha of Belgrade, telling him that he did not make war against disarmed people, but against the brave Mussulmen."

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, May 23.

"The Ottoman fleet has sailed from the mouth of the canal. They say the Captain Pacha, the evening before he weighed anchor, sent for the Captains of his fleet, and addressed them in these words: "You know from whence I came, and what I have done in my life time. A new field of glory now opens, and affords us an opportunity of risking our lives for the honour of our country, our religion, and our Sultan. To accomplish this sacred duty, I separate myself from what I hold most dear. I have freed all my slaves, rewarded them according to their merit, and paid them what I owed them. I have taken the last farewell of my wife, and devote myself to this important business, firmly resolved to conquer or die. Should I ever return, it will be a signal mark of God's favour, in prolonging my life, that I may die content, and with glory. This is my fixed resolution. And I have assembled you, who have always been my faithful companions, to exhort and encourage you to follow my example in this critical juncture. If any of you are afraid, and have not the courage so necessary in the expedition I am going upon, let him avow it openly without fear of offending me, and I promise to dismiss him; but those on the contrary, who fail at the time of action in the execution of my orders, must not think of excusing themselves by vague pretexts, or the disobedience of their men; for I swear by Mahomet, and the life of the Sultan, that I will put them and their men to death; but they who acquit themselves of their duty courageously shall be nobly recompensed. Those who will follow me on these conditions, rise and swear fidelity and obedience to me." Upon which all the Captains rising up swore to conquer or die with the Grand Admiral, who said to them, 'I acknowledge you all as my dear and faithful companions; return immediately to your respective ships, assemble your men, and communicate to them what I have said, make them take the oath, and prepare to sail to morrow.

Extract of a letter from Langholm, July 11.

'On Saturday last, about noon, we had the most extraordinary storm of thunder and lightning ever seen by the oldest person living here, accompanied by a great shower of hail. Some persons were much hurt in their faces, legs and other parts of their bodies. Numbers were stupified for a considerable time, and several persons had their eye-brows singed. A dog was killed in the room where two were sitting, and two hens were killed in the street. Some trees were much shattered, and the earth was ploughed up in an amazing manner. The houses shook, and the windows rattled, as if it had been an earthquake."

Extract of a letter from Borough-Bridge, July 17.

"It has rained here incessantly three days and three nights, by which the river Nour has over flowed several fields on both sides, and came up a great way into the town; great quantities of hay were carried down, and it is said that the corn will suffer very much. Some persons whose habitations were near the river, were in great danger of being lost, the water having risen to the height of eight or nine feet in the night; the poor are in very great distress, many of them having lost their little houses."

Extract of a letter dated July 14, from a gentleman at St. Germain en Laie, to his friend at Paris.

"On Sunday morning between eight and nine, the sky, which was one of the finest I ever saw, covered itself gradually with a thick black cloud. It grew so cold that we were forced to shut up all the windows. Some flashes of lightning and claps of thunder were seen and heard at a distance. At nine, some hail began to fall of the size of a quart bottle, or of small loaves of a pound weight. Believe me, I do not exaggerate; and I dare say you must have seen, or you will see a description of this surprising phenomenon in the Journal." The hail has broken the tiles and panes of glass in the Chateau, and almost every house in the town; it has destroyed all the corn and fruit in the neighbourhood; and large pieces of it were seen breaking in the streets like the hard ice in winter. I leave you to judge, if you can, of the mischief such a storm has occasioned. The wind blew from south west to north east, and Pontoise and Conflans must inevitably be the greatest sufferers. The oldest men in the town, and all the natural philosophers who long since have taken their retreat in this favourite spot, positively assert that they never saw or heard of such a shower of hail, except perhaps in Livy, when he relates *lapides pluisse in monte Albano.* The tilers and glaziers who came post from Paris, are likely to pick up a good deal of our money. *A quelque chose malheur est bon.* Adieu."

Extract of a letter from Petersburgh, June 20

"Last Monday three ships of 100 guns sailed from Cronstadt with some transports, but their destination is not known. The other 12 ships of the line, with the eight frigates and five cutters destined for the Mediterranean, are almost ready; some of the frigates and cutters are already gone. The troops who are to embark on board the fleet are encamped at Grosnogorko, where Count Anhalt has reviewed them."

Extract of a letter from Dunbar, July 14.

"An extraordinary phænomenon was observed here this forenoon—— Betwixt ten and eleven o'clock, the sea ebbed as low as 16 inches, in less than five minutes and a few minutes afterwards returned again to its natural tide. The fishers and sailors were much surprised, as they never before observed any thing of the kind in this place. A number of gentlemen, standing on the quay at the time, all agree in the same observation; and also that two vessels, which were afloat, suddenly took the ground. It is very probable that an earthquake was the cause of it. Last night the sky looked dismally dark, and a great deal of thunder was heard from the east."

M. de Calonne has purchased for his country residence in this land of freedom, to which he has flown to avoid that dreadful instrument of despotism, a *lettre de cachet*, Mr. Hopkins's beautiful Villa at Wimbledon. The sum given is said to be 17,000l.

August 10. By a gentleman who left Lisle on Tuesday last, we are assured, that all the horses and carriages in that neighbourhood are busily employed in the transport of cannon and ammunition; and that an express arrived there a few hours before he left it, notifying, that orders had been issued for the march of 60,000 troops towards Holland.

Mr. Grenville's abilities demand employment, and in Holland he will have room for them all. Perhaps as that country may soon be the seat of war—even with all the talents of Sir James Harris, somewhat additional may not be found useless.

The Vestal frigate, of 28 guns, which is now fitting for sea at Deptford yard, is ordered for the Mediterranean station, and to carry over Sir Frederick Haldimand to his government of Gibraltar, to which he was appointed on Monday last.

A pension is in agitation to be settled on Lord Heathfield, for his services in the defence of that important fortress, Gibraltar, during four sieges. This is to be recommended to the Parliament by the King, next session.

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* The Journal, it is true, took notice of the great mischief it had done in the neighbourhood of Paris, and particularly at Rincy, the Duke of Orleans's seat, and at Rambouillet.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, July 8.

"His royal highness the sultan, for the first time has this day gone over the whole arsenal here; among others he went on board the San Sophia Auguste a new ship of 86 guns, building on the stocks The Happy Presage, of 24 guns, launched lately, is now fitting for sea; a number of French officers are appointed on board by the interest of the ambassadors of that nation."

Among the new measures intended to be brought forward in the course of the ensuing sessions in the Irish Parliament, is a bill to repeal the incapacities laid upon Roman Catholics from holding commissions in the navy and army and all those which precude them from being called to the bar. Indeed it would be extraordinary if men who fight well in foreign services, and have always been found true to their employers, should not act with fidelity when fighting for their native country

It was the opinion of the late Lord Chatham, that the United Provinces were to this country a valuable out work and as such ought to be protected and defended by us as much as the out work of a besieged town—If the states were once to become dependent on France, an addition might be bid to the commerce, and probably to the independence of Great-Britain

At the conclusion of the American war Congress unable to pay the arrears, and answer other pecuniary demands of the army, allotted different quantities of land to their officers, in proportion to their rank and services; several of those officers are now in England and France for the purpose of selling their respective allotments, the purchase of which runs from four to six pounds per acre in perpetuum

The deceased Sir Richard Jebb was remarked for his quick decision of a patient's case; but he was also remarkable for absence of that gentleness of manner which many valetudinarians positively want, and all delight to find He was once sent for out of town; the complaint was of the nervous kind which required his advice; he was so rough with his patient, that he himself began to think less asperity of address was necessary Sir, says the Doctor, by way of apology, it is my way No, Sir, said the patient, collecting himself, that is your way, pointing to the door. He instantly left the room, and the son of Æsculapius was obliged to depart without his fee.

So much is exchange in favour of this country, that no less than 50 ool. are remitted weekly from Holland; in addition to this evil, the Dutch consider the commercial treaty as pregnant with destruction to their carrying trade, which has hitherto been their staple, and has served them instead of commodity and manufactures.

An English gentleman who is arrived from St Maloes says, that they are building there some flat bottomed boats upon a new construction. They are so contrived as to be taken to pieces and put together in a short time, and so light that a man may carry one of them with ease, and yet large enough for 12 or 14 men with their fire arms, &c.

Instance of a strange comparison well managed—— Helvetius, the celebrated French moralist, speaking of the necessity of improving the mind, and its tendency towards rectifying the heart, says. "Among the stupid I have seen some good men, though few in number I have seen many Orpheus; but few that contained pearls."

BOSTON, Sept. 3.

ON Saturday last the squadron of his Most Christian Majesty came into and anchored in Nantasket Road On Monday the Right Honourable the Marquis de Sainoville, the commander of this squadron, came up to town, and, accompanied by the corps of officers, proceeded from the house of the Honourable Consul of France, to the house of his Excellency the Governour; where they were politely received by his Excellency, several membe. of the Hon Council, the Hon. Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court, in their robes, and a number of other gentlemen of distinction The company partook of an elegant collation, and the pleasing interview was attended with every expression of heartfelt satisfaction.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.

WEDNESDAY the atmosphere over our city was so clear, that both the beautiful planets, Jupiter and Venus, were visible to the naked eye even at noon day Jupiter being in Cancer, 55 degrees west of the sun, could be seen until within an hour of his setting, which was at 37 minutes past 5 in the afternoon; and Venus being in Leo, 38 degrees west of the sun was visible almost to her going down, at 7 minutes past 4 in the afternoon Venus was so very conspicuous during the whole day, that most of our citizens had the pleasure of viewing this curious phænomenon. Those, who have not had an opportunity of seeing these planets in the middle of the day, may expect to be gratified on any clear day, as they will continue to be equally conspicuous for upwards of two months to come; but their distance from the sun will increase, except Venus which will have her greatest elongation the 19th of next month, about which time she will appear to shine with the greatest lustre possible; after that time she will gradually appear to move back toward the sun, and change from being the morning star, to that of the evening.

Extract of a letter from Captain Andrew Morris, dated at St. Eustatia, August 28, 1788.

"On the 28th of July, in lat. 33, 6, N. long. 71, 36, W. I fell in with a vessel bottom upwards I went on board the bottom and scuttled her, found her to be a Bermuda built sloop, about 200 bbls. burthen was loaded with flour, middlings, corn-meal, and corn in hogsheads. Some of the cargo of corn and flour was marked M and she was from Philadelphia by the inspector's plugs in the flour. I also spoke a schooner from North Carolina, belonging to Newbury Port, Jas. Murrell, commander, in great want of sails, not having sufficient to carry her to any port. I supplied her with as many as I could spare."

RICHMOND, Sept. 25.

WE hear that the Legislature of Vermont intend sending Delegates to Congress agreeably to a request of that Honourable body They also propose calling a Convention immediately, for the purpose of considering the new Constitution.

Died, last February, in Scotland, in the parish of Golston Ayrshire, one Andrew Wilson a farmer, who was born in the year 1663, in the reign of Charles the II. He remembered the battle of Airdsmoss in the village of Auchinleck, and of the dragoons searching his father's house, after the action for Mr Cargil, and other whigs. He went about until a day or two before his death, and retained his senses to the last; being 125 years of age when he departed this transitory life.

On Sunday se'nnight was married, PHILIP SOUTHALL, Esq; of this city, to the amiable and accomplished Miss JENNY NEILSON, of Urbanna; of whom, with great propriety it may be said,

Hymen unites, in blissful rights,
This fair, this happy two—
And Cupid nee'r cou'd boast a pair,
More loving or more true.

DEATHS] JOHN PENN, Esquire, of North Carolina, who for many years served as a Delegate in Congress ——— Mr CHARLES STEWART, of this city, after a short illness. His corps was interred on Saturday last in the church yard (agreeable to the Masonic order) by a number of the brotherhood.

SHIP NEWS

FROM LLOYD's LIST.

Falmouth, July 4 Arrived, the Antelope Packet Kempthorn with the mail from New York.

July 6 Off Ramsgate, the Governor Clinton Farmer, from New York. At Clyde, the Blandford, Troop, from Virginia; Jeanie, Martin, from New York; and Carolina, Gardiner, from Wilmington.

July 10 At Liverpool, the Favourite Kettlewell from Boston, and Polly, M'Dowal, from Charlestown.

July 15 At Liverpool, the Minerva, Hopkins, from Georgia At Clyde the Farmer, Jamieson, from Virginia At Dover, Neptune, Talbot, from Virginia Passed Gravesend, the Lord Dorchester, Blakeney, from Virginia.

July 16 At Falmouth, Flora, Pearce from New-York; and at Liverpool, William, Harrison, from ditto.

The Ann, Kidd, for New York, and Nathanie Downs, for Boston, were to take their departure from the river Thames the first fair wind.

ARRIVALS AT NORFOLK.

Schooner Nancy, Shearer, Philadelphia.
Sloop Sally, Daggett, Boston
Venus, Morgan, Philadelphia.
Federal Packet, Crowser, Philadelphia
Sans Souci, Crozier, New-York
Crisis, Colfax, New-London

CLEARANCES.

Brig Greyhound, Jeffreys, Greenock.
Schooner Parragon, Hulet, Baltimore.
Sally, Morgan, Boston.
Sloop Chance, Parlee, New-York.
Charity, Cole, ditto.
Richmond, Sequine, ditto.
Nancy, Trafton, North-Carolina.

☞ *For the convenience of those Gentlemen who are indebted to the Editor of this paper, —— The following persons (to whom the packet of papers are sent) will receive the different sums due, and in whose hands the accounts are lodged, viz.* Mr T. Greene, printer, *Fredericksburg* Mr. John Grammar, *Petersburg* Mr John Driver *Suffolk.* Mr. George Purdie, *Smithfield.* Mr. Smith, *Portsmouth.* Mr. Robert Nicolson, *Williamsburg.* Mr Robert Brough, *Hampton.*

At a meeting of the President and Professors of the College of WILLIAM & MARY, *August 20, 1788.*

RESOLVED, that the Bursar be directed to give notice to the surveyors of counties who have failed to pay the proportion of their fees due to the College, that suits will most certainly be commenced against all who do not discharge their arrears before the first day of January, 789.

☞ The Rev. Mr. BUCHANAN, of the city of Richmond, will settle on behalf of the Bursar with the surveyors who may find it convenient to apply there for that purpose. (6w)

Notice is hereby Given

TO all those indebted the estate of THOMAS HOOPER, deceased, of Hanover county, to bring in their claims, that a settlement may take place as soon as possible. Also those indebted thereto, to call and discharge their accounts. At the same time the Executor and Executrix solicits their creditors for a settlement, that lawsuits may be avoided.

UNITY HOOPER, Executrix.
EDMUND HOOPER, Executor.

Hanover, September 18, 1788

TAKEN up in Henrico county, a dark bay MARE, about 8 years old, long mane and tail, has a remarkable fine head and neck, trots and gallops, no brand, a few scint saddle spots, and a few white hairs in her forehead. Appraised to £.8.

BENJAMIN FUSSELL.

AN ANCHOR

Was taken up on Tuesday last at CITY POINT,

SUPPOSED to weigh from 3 to 400 weight It appears to have been lying there for some time Any person who has lost such a one, and proving the same may have it on paying charges, by applying to Captain VENIUS, at Portsmouth. (‖)

SEPTEMBER 11, 1788.

FOR SALE,

RECHERCHES *SUR LES* ETATS UNIS;

By a citizen of VIRGINIA,

Supposed to be *PHILIP MAZZIE*, Esquire

In four parts contained in three volumes octavo,

NEATLY BOUND AND LETTERED.

THIS work deserves the notice of every Virginian, who is solicitous to see the errors of Mably and Raynal, which injure the American name opposed with success; and is anxious to read an interesting account of the origin and progress of the United States, in a short compass Although it is written in the French language, it will repay the reader for his trouble.

The three volumes may be had of THOMAS BREND bookbinder and stationer, at the price of eighteen shillings.

Richmond September 9.

The SUBSCRIBER

Having taken the TAVERN,

In the town of MANCHESTER,

Now occupied by Mr. DAVID MILLER,

Proposes opening it on the first day of October.

HE flatters himself from the knowledge which he has obtained in the business, to give the greatest satisfaction to those gentlemen who may please to honour him with their company. He has good stables, and the best of forage for horses and the greatest care and attention shall be paid to them.

The TAVERN I at present

occupy in Powhatan county, will be continued under the management of Mr SAMUEL MARSHALL who engages to keep it as well furnished as it is at present; where travellers may be furnished as formerly, and on the same terms.

WILLIAM HOPKINS.

Powhatan, September 9, 1788.

HORSES taken in by the day, week, or Month,

By PETER LEATH, Manchester.

FROM the flattering prospects of the crops this season, the subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has provided himself with good stables to accommodate 20 or 30 horses; and proposes furnishing them with green and dry food as long as the season will permit, at the following prices, to wit: (commencing the first of October) By the day 2/ and by the month £ 2 5. Those gentlemen who favour him with their custom may depend that the greatest care shall be taken of their horses but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents. He is also provided with good liquors of different kinds, lower than tavern charges in common

MANCHESTER, September 6, 1788

For Sale, A Tract of LAND,

In the county of FREDERICK,

CONTAINING 2200 ACRES,

IT is acknowledged by all who know it, to be equal, if not superior, to any of the same quantity in that county A part of the land being leased for the term of seven years; I will sell such as is not, viz. Seven hundred and fifty acres to accommodate a purchaser or purchasers which may be divided to suit them, but not less. Cash, or its equivalent in military certificates of the state of Virginia will be required for one half of the purchase, and bond with security for the balance

HUGH NELSON.

York-Town, September 4, 1788.

☞ I do hereby give notice that I intend to petition the next Assembly to invest in me a fee-simple estate, in a certain tract of land lying in King William county, whereon Colonel Francis West, now resides.

STEPHEN BINGHAM.

King William, August 28, 1788.

POETRY.

On Dr. FRANKLIN'S *ſhedding a tear, while ſigning the Federal Conſtitution.*

THE ſage, whom rival nations join to praiſe,
Whoſe lengthen'd ſpan one patriot ſcenes diſplays
Revolving in his ſpacious mind, the fate
Of millions toiling in the ſervile ſtate—
With ardour graſp'd the pen, to ſign the plan,
Which gave his country all the rights of man
"Enough," he cry'd—"my God, I aſk no more!
"Excuſe, my friends, a tear: I am FOUR SCORE."

A ſovereign remedy for the LADIES.

A SONG.

(Tune, *The Duſky Night.*)

WHEN firſt the nymph within her breaſt,
Perceives the ſubtle flame
She feels a ſomething break her reſt,
Yet knows not whence it came.
A huſband 'tis ſhe wants, &c

Now riper grown, at touch of man
Her ſwelling boſom glows;
Old maids may ſay the ſex is pain,
But Miſs much better knows.
A huſband 'tis ſhe wants

When pale and wan the drooping fair
Seems ſinking to the grave,
In vain is medicinal care,
'Tis this alone can ſave.
A huſband 'tis ſhe wants.

Let maidens ſtale their doctrine preach
'Gainſt what, like us, they crave;
For truſt me, they the ſame would teach,
If they the ſame could have.
A huſband 'tis I mean.

Then courage, girls, and boldly prove
The truth of what I ſay;
Let Hymen take the torch of Love
To light you from decay.
A huſband 'tis you want, &c.

ANECDOTE.

AT the capture of St Euſtatia, an edict was iſſued, enjoining every perſon, under the ſeverſe penalty of corporal puniſhment and baniſhment to render in by a certain day an exact inventory of his effects. It happened, that a little before that period, a Frenchman who had been very eminent in the commercial world, was, by the calamities often attendant on the uncertainties of that ſituation, reduced to the deepeſt diſtreſs. He had heard the edict: And on the day appointed he was called upon for his inventory. They found him ſitting in the attitude of melancholy—his elbow leaning on a table while his hand ſupported his cheek, which was furrowed with the keeneſt affliction. The noiſe of entering the room awakened him from his reverie; when, gently turning his head, and recollecting the errand, he took a pen from the table, and wrote the following ſhort but emphatic account of his condition

"Point d'argent, point de beine point de commerce point de credit, point de reputation, et ſeulement un pauvre cœur rompu!—"No money, no goods no trade, no credit, no reputation, and only one poor broken heart!"

To the PUBLIC.

HAVING ſeen in Meſſrs. BARTGIS and Co's. paper, printed in Winchester, an anonymous advertiſement, relating to a certain Geographical and Topographical hiſtory of America which aſſerts, that the firſt volume of ſaid work, will be prepared with all poſſible diſpatch, by Meſſrs Prichard and Hall, in Philadelphia.—We, the underwritten, truly ſenſible of the reſpect due to the public and anxious leſt our characters ſhould be brought in queſtion, do affirm, that we are in poſſeſſion of no ſuch manuſcript, and that ſaid advertiſement has been publiſhed without our participation or knowledge. When the anonymous adventurer ſhall give his name to the public, we ſhall probably be more explicit on the ſubject; at preſent we content ourſelves with ſaying, that it muſt be the dark production of ſome forbidding adventurer. It is hoped that every News Paper Printer in the United States will afford a conſpicuous place for this our advertiſement, which whilſt it cautions the public againſt the attempts of a pretender to literature, may be equally advantageous to all honeſt Authors and Printers.

WILLIAM PRICHARD.
PARRY HALL.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 26, 1788.

AUGUST 9, 1788.

THERE is now in the poſſeſſion of the ſubſcriber living in Louiſa county, a black HORSE about fifteen hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder M, has a ſtar in his fore-head, and a ſnip on his noſe. Alſo an old ſaddle and bridle; the bridle appears to have been a waggon bridle from the make of it. Taken out of the poſſeſſion of Richard Pearl, who is now in the publick jail in the city of Richmond.

(J) THOMAS JOHNSON, jun.

THOMAS BREND,

Bookbinder & Stationer,

NEAR THE BRIDGE,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he carries on his buſineſs as uſual, in all its various branches; where merchants may be furniſhed with compleat ſets of account books made and ruled to any pattern given; county court clerks and ſheriffs with books for their different offices and all others with blank books of any ſort or ſize. He has juſt come to hand a collection of books on various ſubjects, all of which are American editions, and many of them neatly bound and lettered, the prices are as low as any Engliſh books of the ſame ſize. Among them

POEMS,

In one neat Pocket Volume, price only Five Shillings, handſomely bound and lettered, (although the Edinburgh copy ſold for Six Shillings Sterling in Blue Boards)

CHIEFLY IN THE

SCOTTISH DIALECT

BY

ROBERT BURNS,

The celebrated AYRSHIRE *ploughman*

The peculiar merit of this work is ſufficiently evinced by the very numerous liſt of ſubſcribers prefixed to the Edinburgh edition (there being not leſs than ſixteen hundred) among whom appears many of the Nobility and Gentry of Scotland.

A number of the pieces have been preſented to the notice of the public, through the channel of the news papers of this and ſome other States, viz. *Man was made to Mourn. The Cotter's Saturday Night. Invocation to Rum. Deſponding an Ode, &c. &c* which have been univerſally admired.

Extract from the MONTHLY REVIEW, for December 1786.

"Theſe poems are chiefly in the comic ſtrain. Some "are of the deſcriptive caſt; particularly *Hallow e'en*, "which contains a lively picture of the magical tricks "that ſtill are practiſed in the country at that ſeaſon. "Sometimes they are in the elegiac ſtrain, among "which claſs the reader will find much of nature in "the lines to a mouſe, on turning up her neſt with "the plough, in Nov. 1785—and thoſe to a mountain daiſy, on turning one down with the plough, "in April 1786. In theſe we meet with a ſtrain of "that delicate tenderneſs, which renders the Idylls "of Madam Deſhoulieres ſo peculiarly intereſting. "His ſimple ſtrain artleſs and unadorned ſeem to flow "without effort, from the native feelings of the heart "They are always nervous ſometimes inelegant, often natural, ſimple and ſublime; yet his verſes are "ſometimes ſtruck off with a delicacy and artleſs "ſimplicity, that charms like the bewitching though "irregular touches of a Shakeſpear."

*** *I have printed Catalogues of the above Books.* T. B.

THE

AMPTHILL MILLS,

ARE in compleat order for manufacturing; and as the new crop of wheat is now coming in, merchants and others may be ſupplied with a quantity of flour or bread at a ſhort notice. Caſh is given for good wheat delivered at the mill, by

WILLIAM PENNOCK.

☞ *Who wants to hire two good negro* COOPERS.

AUGUST 19, 1788.

TREASURY OFFICE,

AUGUST 23, 1788.

THE money in the funds appropriated to the payment of intereſt on the military debt, will be divided among the holders (*of thoſe warrants for the firſt years intereſt on military certificates, which ſhall be brought into this office to be regiſtered, between the date hereof, and the* fourteenth day of October next, as the law directs.

J. AMBLER, Treaſurer.

Will be Sold,

On the plantation whereon SAMUEL MAJOR, deceaſed, formerly lived in York-county,

The 10th day of October next.

Twelve ſlaves, conſiſting of MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN,

Belonging to the eſtate of the above deceaſed.

Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſers, on giving bond with approved ſecurity.

RICHARD BOOKER, Adm'r

For London,

THE SHIP

THOMAS,

ELI VICKEREY, Maſter.

NOW lying at City Point, and one half of her cargo engaged, and is expected to ſail by the firſt of October; will take in freight on liberty of conſignment at ſeven pounds ſterling per ton. Apply to Meſſrs. Stott and Donaldſon, or Meſſrs. Campbell and Wheeler, Peterſburg; Mr. James Heron, or Mr. George Nicolſon, in Richmond; or the ſubſcriber

ROBERT TAYLOR.

Norfolk, September 1, 1788.

THE VIRGINIA

JOCKEY CLUB

RACES,

To be run at the BOLLING-GREEN,

WILL commence on the ſecond Tueſday in October next, and it is expected that the members of the club will meet the day before the races begins, in order to ſettle ſome matters of importance to them. There will be ſeveral days racing, and there is no doubt but they will be equal to any ever ſeen in this country, as a conſiderable number of the firſt horſes are now in training for them, and the beſt rules and regulations will be ſtrictly obſerved.

Great attention will be paid to accommodate ladies and gentlemen that come a diſtance, for which purpoſe ſeveral very good houſes (convenient to the race field) will be opened.

JOHN HOOMES, Secretary to the Club.

Bolling Green, Auguſt 26, 1788.

TAKEN up in Mecklenburg, a bay MARE four feet ſix inches high, one hind foot white, neither docked or branded. Appraiſed to ſeven pounds.

THOMAS HAYES.

County Court Clerks, merchants, ſheriffs, naval-officers, and others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, at the ſhorteſt notice, by the Printer hereof, viz

COUNTY COURT.
PETITION & SUMMONS.
SUBPOENAS.
WRITS.
ATTACHMENTS.
EXECUTIONS.
EXECUTORS BONDS.
ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ORPHANS ditto.
SHERIFFS.
EXECUTION BONDS, of four kinds
APPEARANCE ditto.
PRISON BOUND ditto.
MERCHANTS.
COMMON BONDS.
NOTES OF HAND.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
BILLS OF LADING.
BILLS OF SALE.
DEEDS OF TRUST.
DEEDS FOR LAND.
SEAMEN'S ARTICLES.
INDENTURES &c.
NAVAL OFFICERS.
DUTY BONDS.
CLEARANCES.
PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS.

May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,

Printed ſince the reviſed code, viz. For the years 1784, 85, 86, and 87.

M'MURRAY's MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.